

tures becoming sparser posteriorly and disappearing near the apex. Each elytron has six silvery-grey spots, of which two are in the same transverse line at a short distance behind the base, the third is just in front of the middle and is placed transversely, with its inner extremity rather close to the suture; the fourth and fifth are smaller and more remote from the suture, the fourth just behind the middle, the fifth about midway between this and the apex; the sixth is at the apex, and from its inner edge a narrow sutural vitta passes forwards for about half the length of the elytron. The body underneath and legs are greyish, with the anterior portion of each of the metathoracic episterna, an anterior band on each of the first four abdominal segments, and the whole of the fifth segment so faintly pubescent as to appear black and subnitid.

## EXPLANATION OF PLATE XIX. FIGS. 4-7.

Fig. 4. *Polytretus cribripennis* (♂).

Fig. 5. *Paragnia fulvomaculata*.

Fig. 6. *Euseboides plagiatus*.

Fig. 7. *Enispia bella*.

LXII.—On some allied Pentatomidæ, with Synonymical Notes. By W. L. DISTANT.

*Dalpada mirabilis*, sp. n.

Olivaceous green; a central elongate spot at base of head, lateral margins, a central fascia (not extending beyond centre), and a narrow transverse fascia on anterior area of pronotum, five small basal spots and an obscure posterior central fascia to scutellum, lateral margins, apex, and the whole inner area of corium castaneous. Membrane very dark castaneous, its apex paler. Body beneath and legs ochraceous; lateral margins of head, sternum, and abdomen somewhat broadly olivaceous green; sternum with transverse spots of the same colour and with two large black spots between the anterior and intermediate coxæ. Intermediate and posterior femora spotted with castaneous, posterior tibiæ with the base and apex castaneous. *Anterior legs, intermediate tibiæ, and the antennæ mutilated.* Abdomen beneath with a central black spot on the penultimate segment. Lateral angles of the pronotum moderately prominent and nodulose; lateral lobes of the head slightly longer than the central lobe.

Long. 25 millim. ; exp. pronot. angl. 13 millim.

*Hab.* India, Naga Hills.

I have for some years possessed a single mutilated specimen of this extremely fine species, and hoped to have procured a more perfect example. As I have not succeeded in doing so, I now describe *sans* antennæ and anterior legs. It cannot be mistaken, and there is no other species of the genus which resembles it either in size or colour.

*Dalpada insularis*, sp. n.

Ochraceous or reddish ochraceous, coarsely punctured with greenish black. Head with the punctures thickest on the lateral lobes and on the margins of the central lobe ; antennæ pale castaneous, bases of the fourth and fifth joints broadly ochraceous. Pronotum with the lateral margins strongly serrate, the lateral angles, which are moderately prominent and robust, black, with their apices ochraceous. Scutellum with three obscure and ill-defined pale basal spots. Head and corium more finely punctate than the pronotum and scutellum. Membrane cupreous. Connexivum reddish ochraceous, greenish black at the incisures. Body beneath and legs reddish ochraceous ; head and sternum ornamented with fasciæ of greenish-black punctures. Abdomen with a broad submarginal fascia of green punctures. Anterior tibiæ dilated, with their apical halves sometimes darker in hue.

Long. 15-19 millim. ; exp. pronot. angl.  $8\frac{1}{2}$ -10 millim.

*Hab.* Malayan Archipelago : Ombay, Putar.

*Coctoteris exiguus*, sp. n.

Ochraceous. Head coarsely punctate ; antennæ with the first and second joints ochraceous, outwardly margined with black, third, fourth, and fifth joints black, the base of the third joint brownish ; pronotum (excluding the anterior area) with exceedingly coarse black punctures, and with two central black spots on anterior margin ; scutellum with the anterior half with exceedingly coarse black punctures, the central basal area impunctate, posterior half more finely and sparsely punctate ; an elongate black fovea at each basal angle ; corium somewhat thickly and finely punctate ; membrane pale fuscous with the margins paler, or uniformly brownish ochraceous with the veins darker. Body beneath and legs ochraceous ; lateral areas of the head and sternum coarsely but sparingly punctured with black ; two small black spots on the lateral areas of the pro-, meso-, and metasternum. Abdominal spiracles black.

The central lobe of the head is very little longer than the lateral lobes; the pronotal angles are moderately and subacutely produced; the lateral pronotal margins are somewhat obscurely denticulated; the posterior angles of the sixth abdominal segment are only moderately produced.

Long. 13 millim.; exp. pronot. angl.  $7\frac{1}{2}$  millim.

*Hab.* New Guinea (*Goldie*); Duke of York Island.

This species is rather aberrant in its generic characters, but the position of the ocelli alone will show that it is a *Coctoteris* and not a *Spudeus*.

*Halys neelgiriensis*, sp. n.

Ochraceous, thickly punctured with brassy black; head, anterior area and lateral angles of pronotum metallic green; antennæ black, the joints very narrowly ochraceous at base, fourth joint annulated with ochraceous near base (fifth joint mutilated). Head with a spot at apex, an oblique spot on each side near eyes, and a reversely directed oblique spot on each side near base ochraceous; eyes castaneous, with their inner margins ochraceous; ocelli red. Pronotum with the anterior and lateral margins ochraceous, and with a dull ochraceous spot on the green lateral angles. Scutellum with five small ochraceous spots at base and the apex ochraceous. Connexivum ochraceous, broadly greenish black at the incisures. Body beneath and legs ochraceous, lateral margins of head and sternum broadly metallic green; femora and sub-lateral areas of abdomen darkly punctate. Abdomen with small marginal spots at incisures and a spot on the three ultimate segments of the abdomen; tibiæ with outer spots at base, centre, and apex, and the apices of the tarsi black.

Long. 20 millim.

*Hab.* India, Neelgiri Hills (*Hampson*).

This second Indian species of *Halys* is distinguished from *H. dentata*, Fabr., not only by the colour differences, but by the head being much broader, especially at the apex, and its lateral margins more strongly toothed; the lateral margins of the pronotum more finely crenulate; the apical third of the scutellum much more elongate and narrow; second joint of the antennæ much shorter than the third, &c.

NEVISANUS, gen. nov.

Head about as long as central portion of the pronotum, broad, the lateral margins moderately concavely sinuate, but not toothed, the anterior margin truncate, the central and

lateral lobes equally long. Antennæ a little more than half the length of the body, five-jointed, inserted about halfway between the eyes and apex; the second and third joints rather longly pilose, the basal joint reaching the apex of the head, second and third joints subequal in length and a little shorter than the fourth joint. Rostrum slightly passing the posterior coxæ, third joint longest, fourth a little shorter than the first. Body ovately elongate, depressed. Pronotum with the anterior margin strongly concave, the lateral margins entire or dentate, sinuate near centre, the lateral angles subprominent. Scutellum subtriangular, passing the centre of the abdomen, moderately tumid at base and gradually narrowing to about one fourth before apex, which is convexly rounded. Corium with its apical margin moderately sinuate. Membrane with the veins robust and longitudinal. Connexivum slightly notched or toothed at the incisures. Abdomen beneath with a broad basal furrow. Legs pilose; tibiæ sulcated.

Allied to the African genera *Cœnomorpha* and *Scribonia*.

*Nevisanus orientalis*, sp. n.

Ochraceous, thickly punctured with brassy black. Head with the lateral lobes, the margins of the central lobe, and the base very thickly punctate. Antennæ black, the base of the third joint narrowly and the bases of the fourth and fifth joints broadly ochraceous. Pronotum rugulose and thickly punctate, with the extreme anterior and lateral margins ochraceous, the last with the margins at lateral angles black. Scutellum with a levigate spot (variable in size) at basal angles, and a small central levigate basal spot ochraceous, apex and a central fascia from about centre very sparingly punctate. Corium thickly punctate, especially on disk and near base. Membrane black, with some apical pale spots. Connexivum ochraceous, broadly brassy black at the incisures. Body beneath and legs ochraceous, the lateral areas of the sternum and abdomen sparingly punctate; longitudinal fasciæ to head, transverse fasciæ to sternum, abdominal segmental margins, duplex marginal spots at the incisures, and a transverse streak near spiracles black. Legs with the femora punctured with black; tibiæ outwardly black at base and apex; apex of the tarsi black.

Long. 18-20 millim.

*Hab.* India, Sikkim, Khasia Hills.

*Nevisanus nagaensis*, sp. n.

Ochraceous; head, pronotum, and scutellum thickly covered with greenish-black punctures, the corium more sparingly so. Pronotum with the lateral margins coarsely dentate, the lateral angles subacutely prominent. Scutellum strongly transversely wrinkled at base, and with three pale spots on basal margin. Membrane cupreous, with the apex paler and the veins black, with subapical black spots between them. Connexivum ochraceous, greenish black at the incisures. Body beneath as above, but with the punctures much scarcer on the disk of the abdomen. Legs ochraceous, spotted with black. *Antennæ mutilated.*

Long. 20 millim.; lat. pronot. angl. 10 millim.

*Hab.* India, Naga Hills.

*Nevisanus tectus.*

*Dalpada tecta*, Walk. Cat. Het. i. p. 224. n. 17 (1867).

*Hab.* India, Silhet. Brit. Mus.

*Apodiphus integriceps.*

*Apodiphus integriceps*, Horváth, Rev. d'Ent. vii. p. 172 (1888).

This species was described from Turkestan. I possess two specimens from Silgeet, in Dardestan of the Kashmeer State, which agree fairly well with Dr. Horváth's description and are certainly quite distinct from *A. amygdali*, Germ. The anterior margin of the head is less cleft between the apices of the lateral lobes than in Germar's species.

## SYNONYMICAL NOTES.

*Dalpada collocata*, Walk. Cat. Het. i. p. 221. n. 13 (1867), belongs to the genus *Halyomorpha* and is very closely allied to *H. picus*, Fabr., if not but a variety of that species.

*Dalpada apicifera*, Walk. Cat. Het. i. p. 222. n. 14 (1867), = *Dalpada varia*, Dall. List Hem. i. p. 185. n. 8 (1851).

Walker's specimens are from Hong Kong and have the appearance of being discoloured by immersion in spirit.

*Dalpada bulbifera*, Walk. Cat. Het. i. p. 223. n. 16 (1867), = *Dalpada clavata*, Fabr.

Walker's type! is in far too mutilated a condition to have

warranted description; and, although he allies it with his *D. nodifera*, the shape and structure of the head is quite different.

*Dalpada brevivitta*, Walk. Cat. Het. i. p. 224. n. 18 (1867).

This species does not, as stated by Walker, agree "in structure" with his *D. tecta*, which, as already mentioned, belongs to my genus *Nevisanus*. The shape of the head is totally different, and locates it rightly in the genus *Dalpada*.

*Dalpada consobrina*, Walk. Cat. Het. i. p. 225. n. 20 (1867),  
= *Dalpada clavata*, Fabr.

*Dalpada brevis*, Walk. Cat. Het. i. p. 226. n. 21 (1867), =  
*Dalpada remota*, Walk. ibid. p. 227. n. 22, = *Dalpada proxima*,  
Walk. ibid. p. 227. n. 23, = *Halyomorpha picus*, Fabr.

*Dalpada japonica*, Walk. Cat. Het. i. p. 228. n. 24 (1867),  
= *Erthesina fullo*, Thunb.

LXIII.—On a new Beetle from Japan (Omaliidæ).

By G. LEWIS, F.L.S.

THE curious insect to which this note refers was not submitted to Dr. Sharp while he was writing his second memoir on the Staphylinidæ of Japan in 1889, for by an error in grouping it was set aside as belonging to the Silphidæ; and it was only on my coming to write a description of it as such that I discovered my mistake. I then sent an example to Dr. Sharp, who kindly returned it to me with this memorandum:—"You may say in your description that it is the only species in the Staphylinidæ yet known in which the elytra are entire, not truncate, and completely cover the abdomen. In *Trigonodesmus* and *Lathrimæum* the wing-cases are truncate and leave the tip of the body exposed. It has a pair of ocelli, which brings it into the Omaliidæ."

CAMIOLEUM, gen. nov.

Resembles *Lathrimæum* and *Olophrum* in many of its characters, especially in the antennæ, palpi, and mouth-organs as they appear without dissection. Form depressed; the head somewhat transverse; eyes prominent and circular in outline; two ocelli before the neck; the thorax also a little transverse and widening out laterally, the expanding portions